

Student **SAMPLE, STUDENT M**
 Birthdate **07/2001**
 GTID **9999999999**

Grade **9**
 System **SAMPLE COUNTY** 999
 School **SAMPLE HIGH SCHOOL** 9999

Georgia Student Growth Model (GSGM) Report

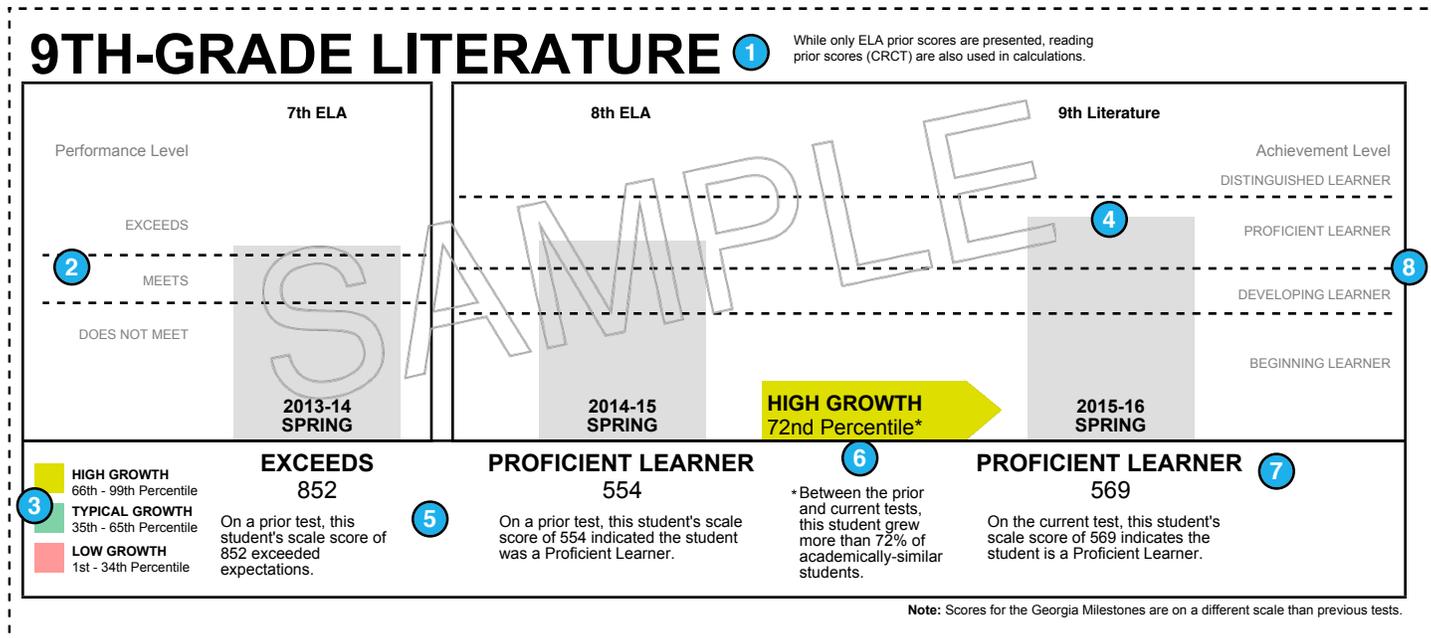
Georgia Milestones End of Course (EOC) / 2015-2016

This **Georgia Student Growth Model (GSGM) Report** provides information on your student’s academic progress during the 2015-2016 school year. However, instead of describing growth in terms of the number of scale score points gained or lost, this model provides you with **Student Growth Percentiles (SGPs)**. An SGP describes how much your student grew relative to academically-similar students – other students across Georgia with the same achievement score history. Student growth, in addition to achievement, tells a more complete story about your student’s academic performance.

SGPs range from 1 (lowest growth) to 99 (highest growth). For example, a 9th-Grade Literature SGP of 72 would mean that the student grew more than 72% of students with a similar history of English/Language Arts achievement. Conversely, 28% grew more than this student. In other words, SGPs take into consideration where your student started when describing how much growth he or she demonstrated. With SGPs, students of all achievement levels – low and high – have the opportunity to demonstrate all levels of growth – low and high.

The interpretive guide below will assist you in understanding what all of the numbers, bars, colors, and arrows mean. On the next two pages, you will find growth reports for your student by Georgia Milestones End of Course (EOC). The back page includes additional information on understanding and interpreting SGPs. We hope this student growth report provides you with a new, insightful way of understanding your student’s academic progress.

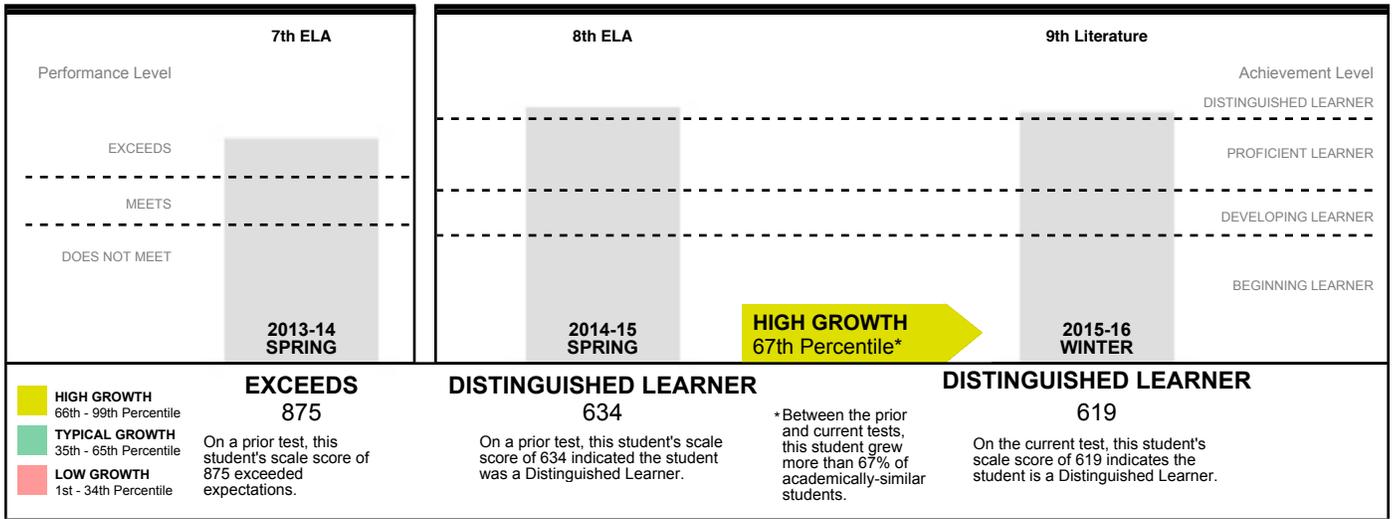
How to Interpret the Georgia Student Growth Model (GSGM) Report / EOC



- 1 Content area
- 2 Performance levels (CRCT/EOCT)
- 3 Growth levels
- 4 Scale score (represented by column height)
- 5 Prior test(s), school year(s) and administration period(s), performance level(s), and scale score(s)
- 6 Growth level and student growth percentile (SGP)
- 7 Current test, school year and administration period, achievement level, and scale score
- 8 Achievement levels (Georgia Milestones)

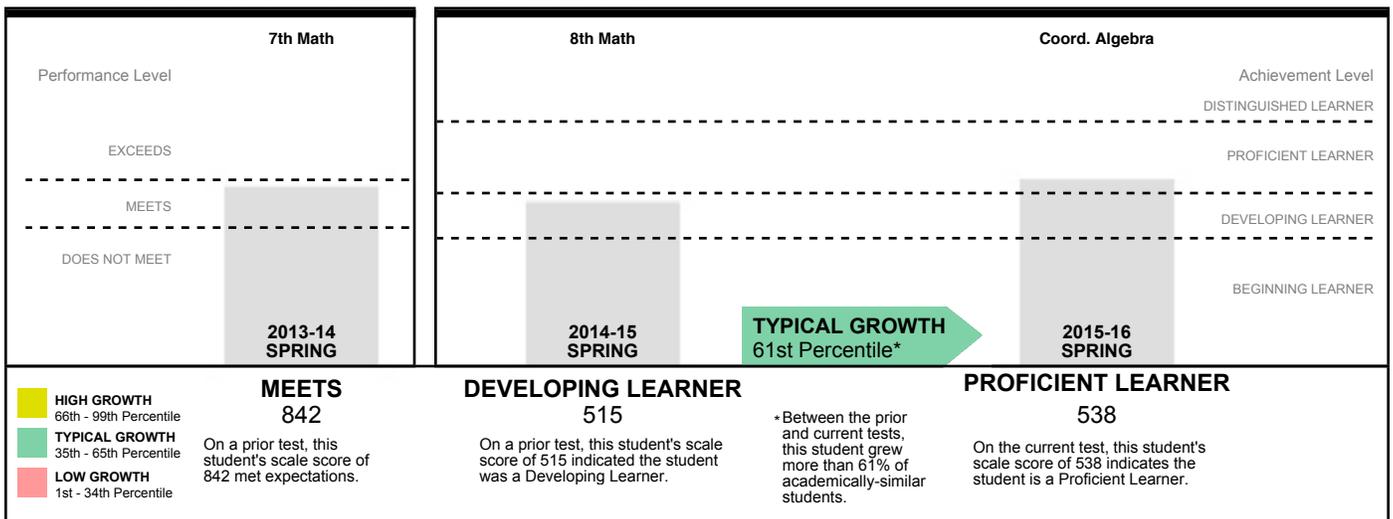
9TH-GRADE LITERATURE

While only ELA prior scores are presented, reading prior scores (CRCT) are also used in calculations.



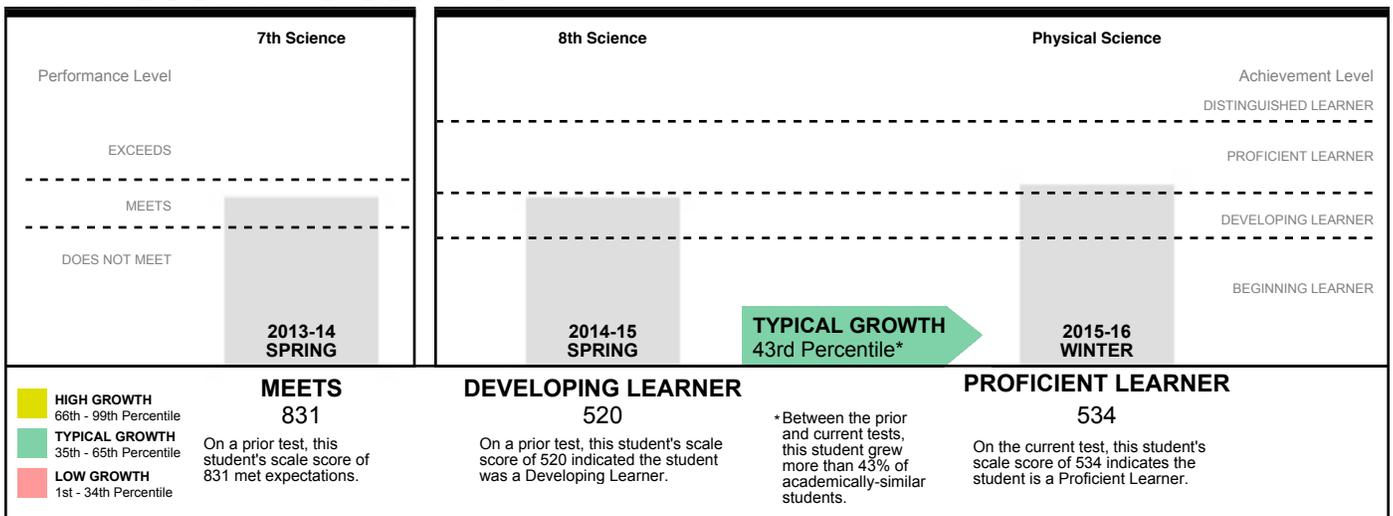
Note: Scores for the Georgia Milestones are on a different scale than previous tests.

COORDINATE ALGEBRA



Note: Scores for the Georgia Milestones are on a different scale than previous tests.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE



Note: Scores for the Georgia Milestones are on a different scale than previous tests.

No additional test/growth information to display

No additional test/growth information to display

No additional test/growth information to display

Understanding Your Student's Academic Growth

Test scores provide important information about your student's level of achievement – including how well your student has mastered the state's academic content standards. However, achievement by itself is only half of the story. While achievement can tell us whether or not your student has demonstrated proficiency for a grade or EOC, it does not tell us how much progress your student has made from the previous year or test. For example, Anna may have fallen short of proficiency for two consecutive years, but may have demonstrated high growth and be on track to be proficient in the future. Similarly, Jack may have scored at a very high level for two consecutive years but may have demonstrated low growth. Even though he is high-achieving, he could be challenged to make even more progress to keep pace with his academic peers.

It is important to remember that SGPs are just one way to look at student performance. It is also necessary to consider all aspects of student performance – such as standardized test scores, classroom performance, and teacher observations – along with SGPs when having conversations about the best way to support or accelerate your student's academic performance.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why do I see two different tests?

Prior to 2014-2015, Georgia students participated in the Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT) and End of Course Tests (EOCT). Beginning in 2014-2015, Georgia students participated in the Georgia Milestones Assessment System. While this change does not allow for the comparison of scale scores between the CRCT/EOCT and Georgia Milestones, student growth can be calculated from one test to the other. For more information about Georgia Milestones, visit testing.gadoe.org.

What are scale scores and performance / achievement levels?

Scale scores provide a measure of achievement that allows for comparisons across students or administrations within the same grade and content area or test. The prior scores for the CRCT/EOCT are grouped into three performance levels - Does Not Meet, Meets, and Exceeds - which indicate whether or not a student met the state's test performance standards for that grade and content area or test. The prior and current scores for Georgia Milestones are grouped into four achievement levels - Beginning Learners, Developing Learners, Proficient Learners, and Distinguished Learners - which indicate how prepared students are for the next course or college and career.

What is a student growth percentile (SGP)?

A student growth percentile (SGP) describes how much a student grew relative to academically-similar students – other students across Georgia with the same achievement score history.

What are growth levels?

SGPs range from 1 (lowest growth) to 99 (highest growth) and are grouped into three growth levels – low, typical, and high. A student who demonstrates low growth generally will struggle to maintain his/her current level of achievement and could possibly lose ground. A student who demonstrates typical growth generally will maintain or improve academically. A student who demonstrates high growth generally will make greater improvements academically.

Why do I see multiple bars and test scores?

The GSGM uses two years of prior scores, when available, to calculate SGPs. Therefore, your student's growth is relative to other students across Georgia with the same prior scores. Only one prior score will be displayed and used in calculations if two are not available.

What prior tests are used for Georgia Milestones EOC?

CRCT/EOCT and Georgia Milestones tests may be used to calculate growth for Georgia Milestones EOCs. SGPs for EOCs not only take prior achievement into consideration, but they also account for which prior tests students took and in which years/administration periods.

Is this an apples-to-apples comparison?

Yes, a student's SGP is relative to other students across the state of Georgia with the same achievement history. Therefore, students' starting points are taken into consideration. In other words, low-achieving students are compared to other low-achieving students and high-achieving students are compared to other high-achieving students. This means that students of all achievement levels can demonstrate all levels of growth.

What do I do with this information?

Previously, test scores alone could only tell you whether or not your student met expectations. Now, with SGPs, you have additional information on how much progress your student has made. Your student's SGPs and growth levels tell you how much he or she grew relative to academically-similar students. The best course of action is to work with your student's teacher(s) about the best way to support or accelerate your student's academic performance.

Visit gsgm.gadoe.org for more information on understanding and interpreting this student growth report. Here you will find detailed explanations, videos, and interactive tools to help you explore all of the exciting information that the GSGM provides.